

CUBAN TARIFF BILL PASSED

AMENDED SO AS TO ABOLISH DIF

The United Vote of the Democrats and Beet Sugar Republicans Overrode the Huling of the Chair Against the Amendment—The Bill as Amended Passed by a Vote of 247 to 52

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The action of the Democratic House caucus last night reflected the feeling of the party to-day. The United vote of the minority and of the best sugar Republicans being sufficient to override the ruling of Chairman Sherman and attach an amendment to the Cuban Reciprocity bill abolishing the differential duty on refined sugar during the existence of the reciprocal treaty with Cuba. With that amendment added to the bill it was passed, 247 to 82, the following being recorded in opposition:

Republicans—Applin of Michigan, Barney of Wisconsin, Bishop of Michigan, Brownell of Ohio, Butler of California, Coombs of California, Corlies of Michigan, Fishman of California, Dingle of Wisconsin, Darragane of Michigan, Dayton of West Virginia, Escobedo of Wisconsin, Fletcher of Minnesota, Fordine

As passed the bill reads:

Be it enacted, that for the purpose of securing uniformity of action in the various States, the President is hereby authorized, as soon as may be after the establishment of an in-

actment by said Government of immigration laws, or exclusion and contract labor laws, as fully restrictive of immigration as the laws of the United States, to enter into negotiations with said Government with a view to the arrangement of a commercial agreement in which reciprocal and equivalent concessions may be secured in favor of the products and manufactures of the United States by rates of duty which shall be less by an amount equivalent to at least 20 per cent ad valorem upon such

imposed upon the like articles when imported into Cuba from the most favored of other countries, and which shall not be greater than the rates imposed by the United States upon the like articles imported from Cuba; and whenever the Government of Cuba shall enact such immigration, exclusion and contract labor laws, and shall enter into such commercial agreement with the United States and shall make such other arrangements as the United States manufactures therefrom as aforesaid, and which agreement, in the judgment of the President, shall be reciprocal and equivalent, he shall be authorized to proclaim such facts, both as to the enactment of such laws and the making of such contract labor laws and the making of such agreement; and thereafter until the first day of December, 1963, the imposition of the duties now imposed by the law on all articles imported from Cuba, the production thereof, in the United States, shall be levied, collected and paid upon all such articles imported

The President shall have power, and it shall be his duty, whenever he shall be satisfied that either such immigration, exclusion or contract labor laws, or such agreement mentioned in this act, are not being fully executed by the Government of Cuba, to notify said Government thereof, and thereafter shall it be levied, collected and paid upon all articles

And upon the making of said agreement and the issuance of said proclamation, and while said agreement shall remain in force there shall be levied, collected and paid in lieu of the duties thereon now provided by law on all sugars above number 16 Duty standard in color, and on all sugar which has gone through a process of refining, imported into the United States one cent at \$25 one-thousandths of one cent, per pound

The combination was exerted only on the motion of Mr. Morris of Minnesota, a strike off the differential, all other amendments being either ruled out of order, voted down by the entire Republican vote. It was shown first and most effectively by the committee of the whole, when, after Chairman Sherman of New York had ruled the amendment out of order, it was sustained on a general vote by Mr. Morris.

Mr. Richardson (Dem. Tenn.), the majority leader in the House, rose this morning to begin the last day's general debate on the adoption of the amendment in the committee.

if he had not believed the bill would accomplish the purpose expressed in title he would never have consented to its passage in the House. He would not, however, have contented himself with the limit of reduction proposed by the women who had prepared the bill, but in measure being a step in the right direction he agreed with them that it ought to pass.

In framing the bill its Republican author had planted themselves upon a free-trade principle and policy, that of lowering the tariff. This was the only logical method of producing reciprocal trade relations making it free between the two countries.

Mr. Thompson said it was due his political associates that he should state at the expense of themselves which induced him again to support the bill and to vote in its favor on consideration. The first

that it would bring about a resolution of the minority's long-drawn-out case. Then there was the sentiment propounded in the United States that as a result of the war with Spain a duty was owed Spain by the United States to do some thing for Cuba. This led to the plan in which I received the story on their first night broadcast, broadcasted the people there. The thing became such a story, and one of the last, was that it was intended to be a story of the war, and the people.

...the United States and Canada. The United States has been the largest source of the commodities purchased by Canada. Proper international trade relations would increase the sales of the United States from one-third of the total to almost one-half. We would get the increase without money and without price. Indeed, we would get price. Please the committee and Mr. Buchanan, contribute to give the support to the bill.

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